



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE WIDOW OF NAIN.

—BY N. P. WILLIS.

The Roman sentinel stood helmet and tall
Beside the gate of Nain. The busy tread
Of comers to the city mart was down,
For it was almost noon, and a dead heat
Quiver'd upon the fine and sleeping dust,
And the cold sun crept pasting from the wall,
Upon his spear the soldier lean'd, and kept
His idle watch, and, as his drowsy dream
Was broken by the solitary foot
Of some poor mendicant, he rais'd his head
To curse him for a tributary Jew,
And slumber'd once more down.

"Twas now high noon.
The dull, low murmur of a funeral
Went through the city—the sad sound of feet
Unmurm'd with voices—and the solemn
Shook-off of slumber, and guard earnestly
Up the wide streets along whose paved way
The silent throng crept slowly. They came on,
Bearing a body heavily on its bier,
And by the crowd that in the burning sun,
Walk'd with forgetful sadness, 'twas of one
Mourn'd with uncommon sorrow. The broad gate
Swung on its hinges, and the Roman bent
His spear-point downward as the hearse past
Beneath the shelter of his banner. There was one—
Only one mourner. Close behind the bier
Crumpling the pall up in her wither'd hands,
Follow'd an aged woman. Her short steps
Falter'd with weakness, and a broken moon
Fell from her lips, thickens'd convulsively
As her heart beat aghast. The plying crowd
Follow'd aghast, but none spoke to her.
She had no kinsmen. She had lived alone—
A widow with one son. He was her all—
The only tie she had in the wide world—
And he was dead. They could not comfort her.

Jesus drew near to Nain as from the gate
The funeral came forth. His lips were pale
With the moon's milky light. The hearse went
Steadily on his brow, and on the worn
And simple lachrymose of his sandals lay,
Thick the white dust of travel. He had come
Since sunrise from Capernaum, staying not
To rest his feet by Bethsaida's springs,
Nor wash his feet in Kishon's silver pools,
Nor turn him southward upon Taber's side
To catch Gilboa's light and enjoy breeze.
Gossamer stood cool upon the east,
Faint by the sea of Galilee, and there
The weary traveler might bide all eve;
And on the shores of Bethsaida's plains
The grapes of Palestine hung ripe and wild;
Yet turn'd he not aside, but went on
From every swelling mound, he saw afar
Amid the hills the humble spires of Nain,
The place of his next errand, and the path
Toward the Bethsaida, and a league away
Upon the east lay pleasant Galilee.

Youth from the city-gate the plying crowd
Follow'd the stricken mourner. They came near
The place of burial, and with straining hands,
Closer upon her breast the clay'd pall,
And with a gasping sob, quick as a child's,
And an inquiring widow flushing through
The thin gray lashes of her fever'd eyes,
She came where Jesus stood beside the way.
He look'd upon her, and his heart was moved.
"Weep not!" he said, and as they staid the bier,
And at his bidding laid it at his feet,
He gently drew the pall from outer grasp
And laid it back in silence from the dead.
With troubled under the ropes through dew-lens,
And gazed on his calm looks. A widow's cry,
He stood and pray'd. Then taking the cold hand,
He said, "Arise!" And instantly the breast
Heav'd in its convulsion, and a sudden flash
Ran through the lines of the divided life,
And with a murmur of his mother's name,
He trembled and sat upright in his shroud.
And while the mourner hung upon his neck,
Jesus went calmly on his way to Nain.

SHORT PATEW SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

TEXT.—O that man should put an enemy in his mouth
To steal away his brains.—SHAK.

MY HEARERS—Woe and pestilence, as you all know have each, time and again, forfeited the voracious stomach of Death with millions of their slaughtered victims; but the record of these occupies only a small space on the dusty record of mortality, compared with that which is allotted to intemperance to write down the sum total of her annual sacrifices. The broad avenue that leads to eternity, is continually choked up with the dead carcasses of her slain, and thousands are daily being dumped upon the putrid heap to lie and rot in the oblivious fog of forgetfulness. To be wounded or physically disabled, while fighting for your country, your liberties and your homes, as a glory and an honor; but to be shot in the neck with a pistol loaded with the percussive elements of damnation, while you are sleeping upon the watch-tower of virtue, is a sin and a disgrace. O that man should put an enemy in the shape of alcohol, in his mouth to steal away his brains!—to shrivel up his soul, like a dried apple—to destroy that regulator of the intellect, Reason, and leave the complicated machinery of the mind to run at random, without the guidance of a single sober reflection! It does steal away the brains, my friends, and leaves, instead, a soft, pulpy substance of non-compositionness

as disgusting as it is useless; and, I ask, what is man, without a fecundity of brains, more than a monkey? Nothing at all. He is even less—for the discount levied upon his character for abusing the confidence of his Maker, places him upon a par with the loathsome reptile that ever cast its slime on the green carpet of earth. Rum not only steals away the brains, but even the breeches, also. Not long since, my friends, I saw a silver haired man, (perchance the father of lovely daughters) in a glorious state of don't-care-tiveness; there was a delightful mingling of heaven and hell in his head, and any quantity of change in his pockets; his thoughts were so elevated above the things of earth, that he never once deigned to look down and see that the sinister leg of his trousers, like his own moral character, hung by a single thread. Not he—he kept on spouting politics, war, and the best method of parental government, with all the enthusiasm and fire of a hot whiskey punch, till he was laid upon his bed, shrouded in the pall of a death-warning stupor. When the morning broke, and reason again dawned upon the chaos of his senses, and discovered to him that the other turgument of his pantaloon was among the missing, how do you think he felt then? Why, with his fist he committed an assault and battery on his breast, and declared by all the spirits, infernal, terrestrial and celestial that he would join the Temperance Society, and become once more a man; but he resolved and re-resolved—and the last resolution I heard him utter, was when he had two horns in his hand. Yes, with one hand on the horn of a firm resolution never to drink again, and with the other on a horn of brandy, he'd look first on this picture, and then on that, till at last the spirit of evil prevailed—and I fear he will go headlong to destruction, unless I can throw a halter about him, and hold on till he opens his eyes, and sees the awful gulf that yawns at his feet.

Beloved friends—I know of another of the frail human race, who is in the prime of life, and the empire of whose mind has been planted by Nature with those trees which bear the fruit of principle, rather than the fascinating blossoms of sentiment; but the blight of dissipation has thus early fell upon his fair prospects—and now one of the noblest works of God is falling to ruin, for the want of a moral prop to support it in its last stage of decay. He is now, as it were, slipping down a greased plank to perdition. He often sticks in his clothes, and tries to hold on—but finding his physical faculties in a state of prostration, he calls aloud for 'Jo' to bring him another glass of brandy and water to strengthen his nerves, to enable him to meet his fate with that courage which the crisis requires. The little black bottle which he places at his bed side to allay all nocturnal delicious tremblings, will soon stand empty by his coffin, and with a triumphant smile, exclaim: "Twas I that did the deed! I had him over to the protection of a merciful Providence I know another, whom I venerate for his white hairs, and respect for his urbanity of manners, who is so fond of 'dog's noses,' that I fear the latter end of his existence will be chopped off as square as a saw-mill log, instead of tapering to that almost imperceptible point to which the prudent and temperate extend. Instead of repeating the prayers which his mother had taught him in his youth, he retires to his slumbers, he claps a spiritual night-cap on his head, sings the song of 'Begone Dull Care,' and bids good night to trouble—unmindful whether tomorrow shall find him dressed in the garments of life, or in the winding sheet of death. He had better beware, lest he appear too animated at the bar of Omnipotence, and in a crazy, jesting mood, ask for a gin cocktail, instead of supplicating for mercy and forgiveness on his narrow bones.

O, my dear friends! that visible spirit of hell-cold rum, will yet be the ruination of this world. I see its sad effects upon every side. almost every flower and shrub in the moral kingdom is growing pale beneath its withering influence. The few temperance societies that exist, are so many green spots in a boundless desert, delightful and refreshing to all, except to the sore-eyed suckers of Bacchus. O, it is passing strange that the lovers of earth, who cling to it with all the affection of a steel-trap, will inoculate themselves with this deadly plague, and transmit its poison to posterity! I have known some babes to have been made drunk with their mother's milk; but generally speaking, my friends, people make themselves drunk with their own hands; they sow the tares in their wheat fields—with their own hands they thrust the fire brands in their bosoms, and then curse madam Fortune, up hill and down for being partial in the distribution of her favors. I shall not dwell upon female intoxication. I can't think upon the subject without feeling both sick at the heart and stomach. A beautiful woman saturated with alcohol, and with the froth and scum of depravity oozing from her mouth,

is about as disgusting an object as can be found between Catharine Market and the slop-yard of Beelzebub.
My friends, keep sober—avoid those fatal glasses, at the bottom of which lie the sediment of destruction—drink only at the pure and limpid stream which flows directly from the ever-gushing fountains of heaven, whose waters are refreshing to the body—nourishing to the soul—and purifying to the heart; and oh, dash down forever upon the adamant rock of resolution that seducing goblet, which steals away man's brains, his breeches, his boots, his morals, and his reputation. So mote it be.

SKILL OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

Lost Arts.—If the Thebans, 1800 years before Christ knew less in some departments of useful knowledge, than ourselves, they also in others knew more.

One great proof of the genius of that splendid line of potentates, entitled the eighteenth Theban dynasty, and the extent of civilization under their rule, was that the practical, chemical, astronomical and mechanical knowledge which they shared with the priestly (scientific) colleges; was in some respect equal to, in some respect greater than our own.

They made glass in great profusion (Diodorus Siculus) and burning glasses, and lenses for glasses. They must have cut their delicate cameos by the aid of microscopes. Ptolemy describes an astrolabe; they calculated eclipses; they then said that the moon was diversified by sea and land (Plutarch de facie lunae) that "one lunar day was equal to fifteen of the earth;" that "the earth's diameter was a third of the moon's;" and that "the moon's mass was to the earth, as 1 to 72." All these things show good instruments. They made good potables, (inferentially, Moses did so, who was a scribe, brought up by the Sovereign Pontiff and nursed in the "wisdoms of the Egyptians;" an "art lost," till recently recovered by a French chemist. Their workmanship in gold, as recorded by Homer, their golden clockwork, by which thrones moved, must be exquisitely ingenious. They possessed the art of tempering copper tools so as to cut the hardest granite with the most minute and brilliant precision. This art we have lost. We see the sculptors in the act of cutting the inscriptions on the granite obelisks and tablets. We see a pictorial copy of the chisels and tools with which the operation was performed. We see the tools themselves. There are sculptor's chisels at the museum, the cutting end of which preserves its edge unimpaired, while the blunt extremity is flattened by the blows of the mallet. But our tools would not cut such stone, with the precision of outline which the inscriptions retain to the present day. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous imposts at the lintels of their temples at Karnak? Architects now confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical power. Those means must, therefore, be put to the account of the "lost arts." That they have been familiar with the principles of Artesian wells has been lately proved by the engineering investigations carried on while boring for water in the Great Oasis. That they were acquainted with the principles of the railroad is obvious; that is to say, they had artificial causeways, level, direct, and grooved, (the grooves being anointed with oil,) for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone temples, and colossal statues of half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron, it is said, have lately been found in these groves. Finally, M. Arago has argued, that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their Pagan freemasonry, but that the modern steam-engine is derived through Solomon de Caus, the predecessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer. The contest of the Egyptian Sphex with Moses, before Pharaoh, pays singular tribute to their union of "knowledge and power." No supernatural aid is in indicated. "Three of the miracles of their natural magic (see Sir D. Brewster) the jugglers of the East can and do now perform. In the fourth, an attempt to produce the lowest form of lice, they fail. From the whole statement one inference is safe, that the daring ambition of the priestly chemists had been led from the triumphs of embalming and chicken-batching (imitating and assisting the production of life) to a Frankenstein experiment on the vital fluid and on the principle of life itself perhaps to experiments like these (correctly or incorrectly) ascribed to Mr. Crose, in the hope of creating, not reviving, the lowest form of animal existence.—Westminster Review.

DONALD AND A CATHOLIC NOBLEMAN.

A Scotch nobleman, of the Roman Catholic persuasion, lived a very retired life, and left his affairs very much in the hands of others. One of his tenants, named Donald, rented a farm upon which

his forefathers had lived about 200 years. The lease by which he held was on the point of expiring, and the steward refused to allow Donald a renewal, wishing to give it to a friend of his own. Poor Donald tried every argument in his power with the steward, but in vain. At length he determined to make his case known to his lordship himself; but at the castle door he was repulsed, the steward having given orders that he should not be admitted. Donald, almost in despair, resolved on a bold measure. He climbed over the garden wall, and entered a private door, made his way unobserved towards the apartments of the nobleman. As he drew near he heard his lordship's voice engaged in prayer; and waiting till he should conclude, distinctly heard him pleading earnestly with the Virgin Mary and St. Francis to intercede with the Father and Son in his behalf.

After the voice ceased Donald gently knocked at the door, was admitted, and made his case known to the nobleman, who greatly moved by his tale, assured him that his lease should be renewed, and himself and family protected from the resentment of the steward. Donald poured forth his earnest and artless thanks, and was about to take leave, when a feeling of anxiety for the generous nobleman took possession of his mind, and he addressed him thus:

"My lord, I have been a bold man, but you have forgiven me, and saved me and my family from ruin. I would again be a bold man, and say something farther, if I have your permission."
"Well, Donald, speak out," said the nobleman.

"My lord," replied Donald, "as I stood waiting at your door I heard you praying with great earnestness to the Virgin Mary and St. Francis; you seemed to be very unhappy. Now, my lord, forgive me, but I cannot help thinking that the Virgin Mary and St. Francis will do you but little good. I had been a ruined man if I had trusted to your servants; I came direct to your lordship and you heard me. Now if you would but leave the Virgin Mary and St. Francis, who I am convinced will do no more for you than your steward would for me, and just go direct to the Lord Jesus himself and pray to him for what you need, he will hear you and grant the desires of your heart; for he has said in his word, 'Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.'"
[Amer. Messenger.]

IT IS EASY TO BE MISTAKEN.

Charity is a christian grace and virtue. We need its exercise, and should be careful how we treat those who may not agree with us in all things. There is much of evil in the disposition to slander and traduce the character of others. We ought not to give heed to tales that vilify and abuse a neighbor. It is easy to be mistaken. It may be that no such thing as is alleged against him has ever been done, and innocence may be where guilt is imputed.

It is foolish to awaken joy and relieve distress; here there can be no mistake. Opportunities are frequent whereby we may assist and benefit a fellow-being. To produce smiles and gladness, instead of weeping and sorrow, is certainly a christian act. How greatly do we err, when indulging in an acrimonious and bitter temper towards those whom we imagine have injured and offended us. It may be and probably is true, that they are mistaken in relation to the supposed injury. We ought not, as we often do, seek to bite and devour one another. If we would reflect credit upon ourselves, and confer honor upon humanity, we must be charitable and forgiving. Relieved as society is in such a great measure, from the dreadful evil and curse of intemperance, and enjoying as we now do exemption from one of the most injurious practices that ever obtained among men, it seems to be our duty more than ever to aim at a high standard of moral excellence. Not only should we speak no evil to one another, but we should endeavor constantly to do good to all.

The means of usefulness we are furnished with; the object upon which they may be brought to bear, and upon which good may be produced, do constantly surround us. Let us, therefore, study to render our fellow men services that will be gratifying and acceptable; let us learn to forgive one another the faults that have been committed and be kind, gentle, and courteous to each other. Unless mutual concession is made, and mutual forbearance exercised, much of happiness will be lost.

THE NATIONS WITHOUT FIRE.

According to Ptolemy, fire for a long time was unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when Euxodus, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures.

The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire; the Chinese confessed the same of their progenitors. Pomponius, Nela, Plutarch and other ancient authors, speak of nations, who at the time they

wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learned it. Facts of the same kind are attested by several modern nations.

The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the descent of Magellan in one of their islands. At first they believed it to be some kind of an animal that fixed itself to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents even in our own day, some nations in this deplorable state.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

It is stated in 'The Friend,' a paper printed at Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1844, that Admiral Du Petit Thouars arrived at Tahiti on the 2d Nov. with the 'Reine Blanche' and 'Ducue,' of 50 guns each, and the 'Tranoe' of 64 guns. On the 6th the Admiral deposed the Queen and formally took possession of the Society Islands, for the throne of France—giving as a reason for so doing, that the Queen had refused to haul down her flag which had been presented to her by Commodore Nichols of the English razee Vindictive. Mons. Bauat had changed his functions to that of 'Governor of the French possessions in the Pacific.' Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul, had struck his flag. The Admiral had landed about 300 troops who with about 100 operatives and artisans were at work erecting fortifications.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The 'Mona Herald,' published on the 1st of Nov., has the following article in it relative to the state trials:
The injustice done to the traversers by the manner in which the Government prosecution against them has been conducted, is thus forcibly and concisely represented by the Sun.—No correct copy of the indictment supplied to them, contrary to law and to English practice;—the names of the witnesses sworn in secret, and not in open court contrary to law both in England and Ireland; the striking off of the jury of all men of the Catholic faith, contrary to Christian charity and common justice;—and the suppression of nearly one-tenth of the entire jury panel, contrary to law principle, and all fair dealing;—these are the preparations for a great act of justice, in the year 1844, in the time of a Tory Government, but after all—and greatest shame of all—in the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel!

The following address from the Hon. and learned gentleman has appeared in the Freeman's Journal:

To the People of Ireland—Fellow Citizens: Once again I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet and good order you have observed, and I conjure you by the country we all love, and in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness and perfect tranquillity.

I tell you solemnly that your enemies, and the enemies of Ireland, are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you, therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gail your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed.

You are aware the jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve judges in Ireland, and if necessary, of the House of Lords. Be you, therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatsoever. You could not possibly feud or grieve me half so much as by any species of riot, assault or outrage. It is said that the great question of repeal has been injured by this verdict. Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of the most material service to the repeal, if the people continue to be as peaceable as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be.

Obeys my voice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the utmost twelve months longer, and you shall have the Parliament in College Green again. I am, fellow countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merion Square, Feb. 11, 1844.

On Saturday night great excitement prevailed throughout Dublin, and dense masses of people of the lowest order were congregated in the streets in the immediate neighborhood of the courts, around which a crowd had stationed itself, apparently with a determination to stay out the whole night. Beyond the terrific yell outside the court which greeted the announcement of the verdict, there was no manifestation of any riot or disturbance; on the contrary, taking the occasion into consideration, there was a remarkable silence up to between two and three o'clock, by which time all was perfectly tranquil. Large bodies of mounted and foot police continued to patrol the streets during the whole night. The troops in garrison were under arms in case their services should be required, but the civil force was found to be perfectly adequate to preserve the peace.

Repeal Association.—At a weekly meeting of this association, on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell was the principal speaker. He announced that the association could no longer distribute the repeal newspapers throughout the country. A letter from the Liberator was read, but the following extract comprises the only matter of importance contained in it:

"There is not the least reason for any kind of despondency. On the contrary, it appears to me to be as clear as the noon-day sun, that the repeal must succeed if the Irish people observe two essential conditions of success. The first is the strict observance of the peace—the absence of riot, tumult, outbreak, or force in short, to continue peaceable under every circumstance and in every event. Secondly—to continue perseveringly and unremittingly the repeal agitation—to continue the agitation in strictly legal channels, and in no other—to abandon and avoid any course that may be declared, however wrongfully, to be illegal, and to continue to model every public body into such a shape as shall set every prosecution at defiance; in short, to continue constitutional and legal agitation so long as one shred of the constitution remains. The rent for the week was announced as amounting to \$24 10c. 8d.

British Parliament.—On the 13th ult. Lord John Russell brought forward his promised motion in reference to Ireland. He moved for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of Ireland. The discussion of this motion wholly occupied the attention of the House of Commons for nine nights, and the result was, that it was lost by a vote of 225 for, and 324 against, giving ministers a majority of 99 votes. It may be remarked that even ministerial members, throughout the debate admitted that something must be done to improve the condition of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell was present during the debate, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of his country.

A debate of more than passing interest was raised on Friday night by Mr. Duncombe, who moved for certain papers relative to the correspondence between the government, two or three reporters, and two conservative newspapers—the Standard and the Morning Herald.

Women Fattened at Tunis for Marriage.

A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped in a small room. Shackles of gold and silver are placed upon her ankles and wrists, as a piece of dress. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, despatched, or lost a former wife, the shackles which a former wife wore are put on the new bride's limbs, and she is fed till they fill up a proper thickness. The food used for this custom worthy of the barbarians, is called arough, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality, also famous for rendering milk rich and abundant. With seed, and their national dish, succotto, the bride is literally crammed, and many actually die under the spoon. It may be said in reply, that the fat of the Tunisian bride is fat; but those who bustle up their daughters for the market, seem to be guilty of a deception as vast as is the butcher who blows up his veal. [Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.]

National Retrenchment.

Mr. Haywood, of N. C. has reported to the Senate a bill cutting down the salaries of the high functionaries of our government. In so far as it relates to Judicial officers, we offer no opinion upon it, for we do not know what salaries would be sufficient to induce the first jurists in the country to accept seats on the Supreme Bench. Let them be high enough for this. As to other officers, we are in favor of the bill, and we hope especially that our Diplomatic allowances will be thoroughly revised. At present, the same salaries are paid to our Ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Mexico, and Rio Janeiro. This is unwise and unjust. \$10,000 a year, would not be too much for London and Paris; while \$5,000 each would be abundant at other Courts. At present, the salaries and outlays paid to Ministers at the secondary Courts are merely pensions to pauper politicians—generally payments for pliability in Congress or elsewhere. Let this be reformed. [Tribune.]

Mr. Calhoun.

The Madisonian says: We are authorized to say that Mr. Calhoun accepts the State Department, and will be at his post the last of this week. An interval of nine days consequently between the mailing, at this place, of a letter announcing to him his appointment, and his receipt of it. It is a pleasure in saying that his appointment was equally prompt with the news.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH SMITH,

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

MORE MORMONS.

Wm. Smith, one of the Twelve, has just arrived from the east, on the steamship "G. M. Grant," from Philadelphia. He has a company of about 1000 Mormons and family from Nauvoo, and Elder Newton and family from Philadelphia; Elder T. Hickel and family from Philadelphia; Elder Wm. Critchlow and family from Philadelphia; and two from Pittsburgh, Pa., and two from Pittsburg, Pa., amounting in all to 70 souls, composed of men, women and children.

We are happy to say that our well-beloved brother William Smith, has returned home more to our goodly city, in first rate health and spirits; the same old champion of the rights of man; "the world for all, and all for the world;" he certainly has a great many Mormon notions in his mind, calculating that unless there is a speedy reform in Christendom, in the governments and morals throughout the earth, the Lord will cut the work short in righteousness. He is the same unyielding advocate for the extension of "Mormonism Unrestrained" power, dominion, grace and glory, not only in all this world, but in worlds without end. And with the blessing of God and the salutes of his servants, the "exalted" till the Morning Stars sing together again at the second creation of the earth.

New Post Office.—It will be gratifying to many of our readers, to be informed that a Post Office is established in Nauvoo, in this county. J. E. Johnson has received the appointment of Post Master.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Yesterday at ten o'clock A. M., a Public Meeting was held in the large room, over Geo. Smith's Store, for the purpose of consulting upon measures for the furtherance of our designs in the next Presidential election.

The meeting was addressed in a very spirited manner by several gentlemen present, setting forth our grievances, our rights, our numbers, and our political influence. From the statements presented, we have no reason to doubt, but that we are bringing independent of any other party, from two, to five hundred thousand votes, into the field. Several gentlemen were nominated to attend to the Baltimore Convention, to make overtures to that body.

It was resolved, that a State convention be held in the City of Nauvoo, on the second day of May next.

Mr. W. W. Phelps, moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Nauvoo Neighbor," with a request that the State Register, Sangamo Journal, and all other Papers in the State, publish the same.

JOHN TAYLOR, President,
WM. CLAYTON, Clerk.

It is in contemplation to hold a National convention, in the city of Baltimore, or in some other eastern city, as shall be agreed on.

The following memorial was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Massachusetts, and was kindly received by that honorable body and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE—No. 64.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in Legislature assembled:

Your memorialist, a native of the State of Massachusetts, county of Hampshire, and township of Plainfield, is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and was born on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1796. He begs leave most respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that, after breathing the free, elastic air of the land of his nativity, and having the winter blasts of the Green Mountains for twenty-one years, during which time the principles of religious liberty began to bud, and the rights of man became deeply rooted in the bosom of your memorialist, he then went forth to the then thinly settled and wilderness part of Ohio, where he remained for about twenty-one years, enduring the hardships of turning the wilderness into fruitful fields, the products of which often help to compose the textures of your tables, cheering the hearts of some of the noble sons of '76, as well as those who are my contemporaries in life.

From thence he went to the State of Missouri, where he became an exile, with about twelve or fifteen thousand of his brethren. Not from the birth of our national existence to the year 1832, can the annals of the United States of America be found, to reflect the character of her noble sons, by filling the blood-chilling tale of assembled mobs, to deprive her citizens of their civil or religious liberties, without their meeting a due denials and punishment for all their crimes. But, what has changed the scene! In consequence of which, your memorialist has to relate to you the sad tale that, in 1831, a number of respectable families residing in the vicinity of Parkville, near the place of residence, went into the State of Missouri, and, in connection with others from various parts of our country, who were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, who purchased lands of the general government, in the county of Jackson in said State, and there became lawful residents and citizens in that then free and independent portion of our country; but, in consequence of an unprovoked and unprovoked rising against the Saints, who were then peaceful and law-abiding, proceeded to destroy their property by demolishing their stores and burning their houses, and scattering some of our men, women and children, and others, about the country.

What were the evils complained of? Let their own words give the strange answer; the existence of a religious society among them; a society too, against which, not even the first crime, which the law would recognize as such, could be proved; themselves being judges, while yet their hearts were filled with envy and malice.

If individuals, or even our society as a body, had transgressed the laws, the law was open, and they could have punished the offenders according to law, as easy as to have felt to butchering indiscriminately, men, women, and children. Here let your memorialist ask your honorable body, to ever remember, that it was not the law our enemies sought to malignify and enforce; for no law had been broken, but they proceeded in open violation of, not only the law of the land, but that of nature too.

Hear again the contents of their unlawful preamble. Intending as we do, to rid ourselves of the Mormons, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; or this is the import of their fiendish preamble, by the strength of which our people were attacked indiscriminately, their houses rifled, their farms desolated, and crops destroyed; men were tied up and whipped until some died in their hands, others to prevent their bowels from gushing out, tied handkerchiefs round their bodies, others were shot down, their wives and their children driven from their habitations; houses were set on fire and consumed, leaving hundreds of women and children nearly naked, in the dead of winter to wander barefooted in the dark hours of the night upon the open fields and prairies, without any bed but the earth, or covering but the heavens. And why all this abuse? I answer, from the very fact that we had broken no law by which they could get the slightest pretext to rid themselves of us peaceably by law. Therefore they betook themselves to spreading falsehoods and slanders, by which they roused others to assist them to accomplish their murderous designs.

Similar outrages were again inflicted upon us in Clay county as was in Jackson county, and the people were again driven and went into Caldwell and Davis counties where lands were again purchased by us of General Government. After remaining about two years in Caldwell and Davis counties, and having by dint of labor raised large crops of grain and other produce, which were ready for harvest, we were followed by the same relentless spirit, and by the hands of the same persecutors, who were among the first to form a company of marauders in Jackson county. The same unlawful principles were put in operation as was first started in Jackson county; and for the purpose of creating a shadow of a pretext to justify themselves in the eyes of the public, they even went so far as to set fire to their own buildings, and then reported that the Mormons had done; by which means we were driven into exile in a strange land, though one (to its honor be remembered,) where we found a friendly home. During the whole progress of these scenes of cruelty, our entreaties and petitions were continually made to the authorities of Missouri, for protection and redress. In the name of American citizens, we appealed to their patriotism, their justice, their humanity and to their sacred honor; but they were deaf to our cries and heeded not our petitions. All attempts at protection or redress were unheeded and fruitless. And furthermore, your memorialist has to tell your honorable body, that since we have resided in the State of Illinois, the same foul means has been resorted to by the State of Missouri, as was practiced in Jackson and Caldwell counties. In order to prevent their base and unjust proceedings coming to light before an injured public, they are wrongfully accusing our citizens, and kidnapping others and dragging them into Missouri, and there, after whipping and insulting them, have cast them into prison and left them to get on as they could. All this without even the form of a trial. Three several warrants have been sent by the governor of Missouri, to the governor of Illinois, demanding the body of Joseph Smith, all of which has been acted on by the legal authorities of Illinois. These warrants were based upon the pretext (though false,) that Joseph Smith was accessory to the shooting of L. W. Boggs. Would it not be well for Missouri to strike at the root of the matter, and first deal out justice to some of the murderers of the saints. Here I have to tell your honorable body that the before mentioned Boggs, a Methodist preacher, who was one of the leading men in the mob, has since murdered one of his own clan, and to escape the hand of justice fled to Texas. Therefore, it would not be unreasonable, to suppose that governor Boggs was shot by one of the same class of fiendish villains, who yet remain in their midst.

The United States are now reaping the benefits of the money paid into their treasury by us, for those lands which we have been so unjustly driven from; and those lands are still held from us by the State of Missouri; from whose hands we have received no remuneration and from whom we can obtain no redress. These are the wrongs of which your memorialist complains; wrongs which are in open violation to the laws of the whole civilized world. The United States are bound by the constitution to give to each state a republican form of government, and to suppress insurrection and rebellion. Are not these outrages here portrayed before you, insurrection and rebellion? Let your honorable body give the answer. Where is that action to be found, so stupid to her welfare, so blind to her interest, as to suffer her laws thus to be trampled upon, without making a manly attempt to wipe the bloody stain from her escutcheon? If such a nation is now to be found in existence, she no longer deserves to have her name recorded among the nations of the earth, lest her unborn sons be made to blush at the history of her crimes. Let me further invite the attention of your honorable body to the disgraceful fact, that the very characters who committed all the above described outrages, were upheld and paid off by the executive of the state; and at the same time that they committed those outrages, they declared that they

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Similar outrages were again inflicted upon us in Clay county as was in Jackson county, and the people were again driven and went into Caldwell and Davis counties where lands were again purchased by us of General Government. After remaining about two years in Caldwell and Davis counties, and having by dint of labor raised large crops of grain and other produce, which were ready for harvest, we were followed by the same relentless spirit, and by the hands of the same persecutors, who were among the first to form a company of marauders in Jackson county. The same unlawful principles were put in operation as was first started in Jackson county; and for the purpose of creating a shadow of a pretext to justify themselves in the eyes of the public, they even went so far as to set fire to their own buildings, and then reported that the Mormons had done; by which means we were driven into exile in a strange land, though one (to its honor be remembered,) where we found a friendly home. During the whole progress of these scenes of cruelty, our entreaties and petitions were continually made to the authorities of Missouri, for protection and redress. In the name of American citizens, we appealed to their patriotism, their justice, their humanity and to their sacred honor; but they were deaf to our cries and heeded not our petitions. All attempts at protection or redress were unheeded and fruitless. And furthermore, your memorialist has to tell your honorable body, that since we have resided in the State of Illinois, the same foul means has been resorted to by the State of Missouri, as was practiced in Jackson and Caldwell counties. In order to prevent their base and unjust proceedings coming to light before an injured public, they are wrongfully accusing our citizens, and kidnapping others and dragging them into Missouri, and there, after whipping and insulting them, have cast them into prison and left them to get on as they could. All this without even the form of a trial. Three several warrants have been sent by the governor of Missouri, to the governor of Illinois, demanding the body of Joseph Smith, all of which has been acted on by the legal authorities of Illinois. These warrants were based upon the pretext (though false,) that Joseph Smith was accessory to the shooting of L. W. Boggs. Would it not be well for Missouri to strike at the root of the matter, and first deal out justice to some of the murderers of the saints. Here I have to tell your honorable body that the before mentioned Boggs, a Methodist preacher, who was one of the leading men in the mob, has since murdered one of his own clan, and to escape the hand of justice fled to Texas. Therefore, it would not be unreasonable, to suppose that governor Boggs was shot by one of the same class of fiendish villains, who yet remain in their midst.

afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us.

What were the evils complained of? Let their own words give the strange answer; the existence of a religious society among them; a society too, against which, not even the first crime, which the law would recognize as such, could be proved; themselves being judges, while yet their hearts were filled with envy and malice.

If individuals, or even our society as a body, had transgressed the laws, the law was open, and they could have punished the offenders according to law, as easy as to have felt to butchering indiscriminately, men, women, and children. Here let your memorialist ask your honorable body, to ever remember, that it was not the law our enemies sought to malignify and enforce; for no law had been broken, but they proceeded in open violation of, not only the law of the land, but that of nature too.

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The United States are now reaping the benefits of the money paid into their treasury by us, for those lands which we have been so unjustly driven from; and those lands are still held from us by the State of Missouri; from whose hands we have received no remuneration and from whom we can obtain no redress. These are the wrongs of which your memorialist complains; wrongs which are in open violation to the laws of the whole civilized world. The United States are bound by the constitution to give to each state a republican form of government, and to suppress insurrection and rebellion. Are not these outrages here portrayed before you, insurrection and rebellion? Let your honorable body give the answer. Where is that action to be found, so stupid to her welfare, so blind to her interest, as to suffer her laws thus to be trampled upon, without making a manly attempt to wipe the bloody stain from her escutcheon? If such a nation is now to be found in existence, she no longer deserves to have her name recorded among the nations of the earth, lest her unborn sons be made to blush at the history of her crimes. Let me further invite the attention of your honorable body to the disgraceful fact, that the very characters who committed all the above described outrages, were upheld and paid off by the executive of the state; and at the same time that they committed those outrages, they declared that they

afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us.

What were the evils complained of? Let their own words give the strange answer; the existence of a religious society among them; a society too, against which, not even the first crime, which the law would recognize as such, could be proved; themselves being judges, while yet their hearts were filled with envy and malice.

Continued on p. 2

Following petition, addressed to the Hon. the Legislature of the State of Michigan, now convened at Detroit.

The petition of the Ottawa Indians, residing at L'Arbre Secoche, on the north-west extremity of the Southern Peninsula, humbly sheweth, That your petitioners are most anxious to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship. That they should be our wish—our prayer—the object of our constant solicitude, and of trembling yet enduring hopefulness, is of national and becoming tribute to the common feelings of humanity—to the love of home, and the love of country, which we share in common with our fellow-men.

The red men are strangers—not in a strange land where the bright streams of memory mingle with the dark waters of their sorrows—but strangers in their own land—the homes of their childhood, the burial ground of their race.

Your petitioners are a remnant—the small remnant of a once powerful nation, occupying a sequestered bay, that opens into Lake Michigan on the east. Their manners, informed by civilization, and ameliorated by Christianity, disqualify them for the rude and unskilled habits of their natural condition. They have erected comfortable dwellings, in imitation of the white man, and are maintaining their families by cultivating the soil. The spell of home is strong upon them. They love the forests and the streams where they were born; the earth which slept upon the bodies of their sires; and the music of the great lake upon their shores.

In the strong spirit of their hopes, they pray their brethren to join with them in supplicating their common Father to extend his wings over their little band, and gather them also among his children. They ask it of your justice; for you have the homes which once were theirs, and have grown rich with the heritage of their fathers. They implore it of your mercy; for their old men are now feeble, and their women and children tremble to go forth in a strange land among the enemies of their tribe.

They entreat it of the ties of their common humanity—by the pledges of their helplessness; by their sorrowful past and their foreboding future.

They believe that their Great Father will listen to your voices and suffer them to live and die among the spirits of their kindred. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.—Detroit Ad.

New Antiseptic.—It is stated from Vienna that the Abbe Boissac, of the Museum of Natural History of that city, has composed a solution of sal ammoniac and corrosive sublimate, which has the effect of giving to articles immersed in it the hardness of stone, without injury to their natural color. Even the flesh of animals thus treated acquires this hardness, and gives out a metallic sound when struck.

Possibly this must be the same art possessed by the late Signor Staccato of Tuscan, mentioned by Dr. Mott and other tourists—a marvelous and almost incredible process by which he could petrify every animal substance, and had actually made a mosaic work centre table, composed of different pieces of various parts of the human body—the liver, heart, lungs, &c. Staccato died without divulging the chemical discovery, and possibly the German Abbe may have hit upon the same process. Dr. Mott observes, (speaking of Staccato,) "that this extraordinary man must have inherited the magic shield of Paracelsus, which, with the snake tresses of the Gorgon Medusa's head, enabled him to convert every thing he touched into stone."—Telegraph.

Destructive fire in Manchester.—The most extensive and destructive conflagration with which Manchester has been visited for many years past, took place on the 29th.

At the lowest computation, including both the buildings and the stocks which have been consumed, there cannot be a less amount of property destroyed than to the extent of 100,000. Indeed we fear this sum will be much under the amount, for we have heard of three or four firms who are said to be insured to nearly that amount.

See your Enemies.—A pious old gentleman, while delivering a parental lecture to his son, who had contracted intemperate habits, remarked, that ardent spirits was a great enemy to mankind. "Well father," replied the son, "do you not know that the scriptures say we must love our enemies?"

North Carolina Gold.—The Raleigh Star says that in the gold mine near Lincolnton, several large lumps have recently been found, one weighing 267 dwts., and several others weighing as follows: 126, 104, 107, 87, 60 dwts. A new mine has been discovered in Randolph County, which promises an extraordinary yield of the precious metal.

Will you if you don't behave yourself.—You are you a good whipping?

Will you, I wish you would; for you have never given me any licking; yet you call me good.

MILINERY AND DRESS MAKING.
MISS H. ELLIS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.
April 16th.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
TO NAUVOO, OQUAWKA AND ROCK ISLAND.
THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. High, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.
N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

WANTED.
TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office. TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 17, 1844. no39-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
ZERAH PULSEPHER, Administrator.
April 4, 1844. no50-

SMITH AND BLACKWOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 60, Main st. St. Louis, Mo.

THIS House was established in St. Louis late in the fall of last year. The goods are all new, and were purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, previous to the recent advance in prices, and under circumstances certainly as favorable as those of any other mercantile establishment in this city. By the 1st of March, S. & B. will have in store a very large and well assorted stock of seasonable dry goods, which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or produce. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. The following comprises part of our stock:

200 bales brown sheetings;
30 cases bleached do
10 bales brown drills;
50 c. cases American prints;
10 cases gingham;
10 bales cotton osenaburges;
5 do Georgia nankies;
25 cases assorted summer stuffs;
5 do apron checks;
8 do blue drills;
2 do buffalo cloth;
4 do Kentucky jeans;
4 do tweeds;
2 do mariners' stripes;
5 do Glasgow jeans;
2 bales Russa's diaper;
2 do 4 1/2 burials;

1200 doz palm leaf hats and hoods, together with a fine assortment of plain and fig'd black and col'd silks; velvets; worsted and silk serges; satin, col'd bonnet silk; artificial flowers and wreaths; women's, men's and boys' black, white and col'd H. S. silk; line thread, thread; cotton and worsted gloves; summer vestings; black and col'd cravats, Italian sewings; tailors' twist; damask table cloths and napkins; brown linen do; doilies; Madras head hdkfs; black and white silk; cotton and worsted hosiery; corded skirts cotton caps; Raworth's, White's and other make spool cotton; linen cambric and silk hdkfs; plaid camb; linen do; long lawn; cambric muslin &c. No. 1 (with) edging, calking and pack pins, silk, satin, lusting, twist, paper and horn coat and vest buttons; pearl shirt do, tailors' canvass, satin points; tall cap and rich bonnet ribbons; gro d'tie, Marcellus vesting, shirt collars, lace edging and inserting, cord, paper cambric, fancy muslin scarfs, silk tussis; gimp braid, Brunswick binding, vest and coat do, crimped ribbon, col'd cord gimp, pavilion gauze, a fine assortment of Florence braid bonnets, and such other articles as are most needed to complete the assortment of a country store.
Feb. 21, 1844.—1w 52.

RAN AWAY.
FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on any account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.
Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

GERMAN BOOKS.
ELDER ORSON HYDE would inform the travelling Elders; both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo.
April 2, 1844. no40-3w.

REGULAR PACKET.
Between St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquawka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Duquaque, Potomac, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, 'MENDOTA,'

(ROBT. A. HEILY, MASTER.)
Will ply, as a regular packet, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'MENDOTA,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.
F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crochery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.
N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!
An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Pottery wanted.

MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORE.
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

FOR SALE.
A FARM of 160 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
STINSON MIDDLETON.
March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!
GROCUTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.
CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river, opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.
J. WARD.
P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquawka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught s'cmer SARAH ANN, E. H. Gleim, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, a. m.—The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,37
do	do	do	extra	1,00
Twelves	full	bound	plain	87
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.
Thomas A. Lyne, vs. Mercy Lyne.

Petition for Divorce.
NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquawka, on the first Monday of June next, and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered accordingly.
JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.
P. A. Goodwin, Sol. for Compl.
Oquawka, April 3d 1844. no49-4w.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,
MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843-yl.

LINE TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season which he will sell on reasonable terms at his kiln at the old Temple stone quarry, on Main Street.

J. H. VAN NATTA.
April 2d, 1844. no49-3m.

THE PARTNERSHIP
HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.
JOHN TAYLOR, WILFORD WOODRUFF.
Dec. 30, 1843.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.
BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no38-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Breads, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.
L. N. S. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels
of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON. THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY, ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET, between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the OSPREY, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool lens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.
LEVI MOFFITT.
March 20, 1844. E no47-1f.

GREAT BARGAIN.
I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned for sale.
March 22, 2944. no47-1f.

HIRUM KIMBALL.

NATIONAL HOTEL;
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS. Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. VAN COTT. no35-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city; which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputed title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money. The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffcoot's. The subscribers will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
T. S. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.